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B. Aires, June 2nd 1880. **ROBT. BEGG** Hon. Sec.

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Miss Nora Dowling,
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The Standard.

Nil fatis audient nil erit non audiam dicere. Ciceron.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

Special Telegrams

London, June 8 7 p.m.

Riestra Loan, 85.
Public Work Loan, 74.
Hard Dollars, 53.
B. Ayres Loan 1670, 76.
Do 1873, 74.

O'Gorman to Standard.
Montevideo, June 8th, 11:30 a.m.

The Magellan is going up, and the Cosmos is also reported to go, but in both cases there seems to be some doubt. Correspondence at least will be sent, if the steamer leaves.

News by Magellan up to 10th London, 14th Lisbon.

England insists on obliging Turkey to fulfil Treaty of Berlin, and will take measures conjointly or otherwise to oblige that power to carry out her solemn promises, not only with regard to Roumelia, but also with regard to the Turks themselves.

The French Chambers were busy with the Bill on the Liberty of the Press.

In Switzerland it was reported that 6000 metres of the St. Gothard tunnel had fallen, killing and wounding several persons; some others of the cantons had re-established the law on execution for homicide and incendiarism.

The Belgian Chambers were discussing the law about foreigners, brought on by inroad of the Jesuit emigrants from France.

The Spanish court and political circles of Spain were busy with the extension of powers required by the Governor of Cuba, to punish the rebels of Mayari.

It was reported that a fresh emission of Consolidated Funds would be issued to balance the budget of Spain.

With regard to Brazil, we have news of the hot discussions in the Chambers on the convenience of reinforcing the navy, in case of any disturbances in the Plate, as also in case of a war between the Argentines and the Chilians, in which case Brazil would have to assume a decided political course. Martin Garcia and his fortifications were also brought out as a reason to provide Brazil with a strong navy.

Here we have news about a proclamation issued by Colonel Latorre in the sense of raising the country in arms against this Government. I have not seen it, and cannot vouch for its veracity. It is also reported that Colonel Palcano, Chief of Minas, was up in arms.

Many people arriving from your city.

There are doubts as to whether the Argentine Consul will allow any communication with your port for a day or two.

Dr. Vasquez Sagastume, the Uruguayan Minister in Brazil, is here, and reports are going round that the Legation will be suppressed.

The Cosmos leaves for your port, despatched for Belgrano by the Argentine Consul, and the Magellan is waiting for instructions.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The closing of the port, even under the modified terms arranged by the National Government with the Foreign Ministers, is a subject that involves very severe questions of International Law. First, because the Port of Buenos Ayres is an integral part of the Argentine Republic, and cannot, under any point of view, be regarded by neutral nations as the port of a belligerent. Even should hostilities break out between the Government of B. Ayres and the National Government, foreign nations will not, at the outset, recognize Buenos Ayres as a belligerent, and the same difficulties will then arise as in the war of the United States between the South and North.

If Buenos Ayres is not a belligerent, then it is clear the Argentine Government cannot blockade its own port, and the present closing of the port cannot be interpreted as a blockade. What then is it? The difficulty of defining such a state of things forces us all to talk of the blockade of the port, when really there is not, and cannot be a blockade at all. As to the right of the Argentine Government to arbitrarily close the port, for the purpose of suffocating rebellion, there of course can be no question, since every state is entitled to its own jurisdiction within that state; but foreign commerce must have certain rights; and if in the case of a formal blockade International Law lays down the

rule that due notice must be given to neutrals, clearly in the more informal procedure of closing a port notice must also be given. There are ships on the sea from all the great maritime ports of Europe and America, bound with valuable cargoes for this port. In the case of blockade these vessels, if not carrying contraband of war, and at the time of their leaving their port of departure nothing was known of any prohibition, would be entitled to enter; clear it is, therefore, that under the present state of things they must be entitled to the same privilege.

In looking through the authorities on this important subject we find nothing referring to the simple closure of the port: All the decisions bearing upon the question of blockade. Sir W. Scott, who is a very high authority, says that to constitute a violation of blockade three things must be proved—

1st. The existence of an actual blockade.

2nd. The knowledge of the party supposed to have offended.

3rd. Some act of violation, either by going in or coming out with a cargo laden after the commencement of blockade.

In the present case, we have what does not often occur, a blockade made effective before it is declared; as usually nations declare blockade before it is effective. But in this, as in many other things, we differ from Europe, and we have a line of battle ships completely hemming in our port, before the slightest notification is given to neutral powers, or even an attempt made to declare the port blockaded. Sir W. Scott, in defining the violation of a blockade, is careful to speak only of cargoes laden after the commencement of blockade, and we are equally careful to remind the National Government that the vessels bound to the Plate had all their cargoes laden before even the National Government itself had the slightest notion of blockading; and, as the law is so explicit on this subject, we feel satisfied that the National Government will not prohibit these vessels from entering, unless the cargoes can be characterized as contraband of war. Wheaton, in his renowned Treatise on International Law, in speaking of the required knowledge of neutral captains of a blockade, says—

"As a proclamation, or general public notification, is not of itself sufficient to constitute a legal blockade, so neither can a knowledge of the existence of such a blockade be imputed to a party, merely in consequence of such a proclamation or notification. Not only must an actual blockade exist, but a knowledge of it must be brought home to the party, in order to show that it has been violated. As on the one hand, a declaration of blockade which is not supported by the fact cannot be deemed legally to exist, so, on the other hand, the fact duly notified to the party on the spot, is of itself sufficient to affect him with a knowledge of it; for the public notification between Governments cannot be meant only for the information of individuals; but if the individual is personally informed that purpose is still better obtained than by a public declaration. Where the vessel sails from a country lying sufficiently near to the blockaded port to have constant information of the state of the blockade, whether it is continued or is relaxed, no special notice is necessary; for the public declaration in this case implies notice to the party, after sufficient time has elapsed to receive the declaration at the port whence the vessel sails. But where the country lies at such a distance that the inhabitants cannot have this constant information, they may lawfully send their vessels, and upon the expectation of finding the blockade broken up, after it has existed for a considerable time. In this case, the party has a right to make a fair enquiry whether the blockade be determined or not, and consequently cannot be involved in the penalties affixed to a violation of it, unless, upon such enquiry, he receives notice of the existence of the blockade."

The point we raise for the consideration of the National Government is, that whilst the closing of the port against vessels and steamers coming from Montevideo may be considered legal, the prohibition is unjust, ungenerous, and arbitrary against vessels coming from Europe or the States; and as the losses upon all such cargoes, if prohibited entry, will be gigantic, it is unfair towards neutrals to cause such losses which, by the notification to the Argentine Consuls abroad, might to a certain extent be avoided. The closing of the Port of Buenos Ayres is de facto a blockade; and, as due notice must be given of a blockade, we apprehend that equal notice should be given of the closure of the port.

again made their appearance, and the town troops fall back, the order evidently being not to compromise affairs by firing a shot. A division of infantry from the city, say 100 men, marched down the road as far as the toll-house, but, as they were not required, they also fell back on the Plaza Once. People who want to have an idea of what is going on should run out to Flores in the train, which still runs. Nearly all the foreigners resident in Flores prefer to remain out there to moving to town. The supply of beef and vegetables at Flores was never better, and meat is selling at the same price it was a month ago. The only scarce article in the Village of the Plain is butter; but people who keep their own cow make their own butter.

The Provincial troops are splendidly mounted, and some of the Krupp guns are already in position at the Plaza Once de Setiembre, where a division of say 1000 men is quartered in the different barracks.

The exact strength of the National troops at the Chacarita is not known, but it is generally supposed that within the last few days they have been reinforced. One of the papers publishes the following list of regiments, with their strength, known to be out there:—

Men.
1st Batt. of Infantry 210
8th " 240
9th " 180
10th " 230
11th " 240
1st Regt. of Cavalry 300
9th " 138
Artillery 410
Batallon Avellaneda 95
2044

The French packet cleared yesterday without any difficulty, and the Postmaster despatched the mails the same as usual.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* received yesterday morning gives the most astonishing list of passengers arriving there from Buenos Ayres. To judge by the lists, the Cosmos and other steamers must be doing a roaring business.

Yesterday morning it was announced that the Campana Railway is stopped and the coal out there, belonging to Messrs J. P. Boyd and Co., has been taken. Quilmes people put in no appearance yesterday morning, and it is generally said that the trains on that line are also stopped. People living at the Lomas de Zamora come and go on horseback.

Colonel Benito Machado has issued the following proclamation to the National Guards under his orders.

In the field, June 7th.
National Guards
"The province in which you were born, the cradle of Argentine liberties, since the revolution of May, has also been the indissoluble bond of our nationality, holding high its flag in the most trying moments, presiding over the reorganization of the country, after lengthened strife, and being the strongest pillar of the nation at home and abroad."

"But this decided patriotism for noble ends can not be expected when the object in view is to raise the edifice which cost us such sacrifices and was bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we have so often defended on the field of battle."

"The day on which the first signal for the dissolution of the Republic is given, by dissolving Congress, the day on which the Constitution is trampled under foot, and the most sacred rights ignored; when an army sits down before Buenos Ayres turning, arms against its authorities, we cannot become accomplices in such an iniquitous attempt, but should resist in every way."

"My sword as a soldier, my blood as a citizen, my influence as your leader and friend, I cannot, unless as a criminal, place at the service of those who, sheltered under the name of the nation, use it against the liberties of that nation and of the province of Buenos Ayres."

"The words of your leaders, like your blood, can only be placed at the service of the Argentine country and those authorities which, like the Government of this province, uphold its honor and its sacred rights under that flag of Liberty round which we have shared the dangers and fatigues of the rudest campaigns."

"National Guards of the South
"Thirty years ago your name figured in the most brilliant pages of our struggles, immortalized by sacrifices, crowned with triumph, dignified by calmness in the fight."

"Fellow soldiers,
"The Government of the Province again calls on you, trusting in your antecedents and tried patriotism, in the name of the honour and liberties of Buenos Ayres."

"We attack no one: we rebel against no authority; but, threatened with armed aggression, slavery, and dishonour, we close our ranks to defend our native province. To touch it, I swear it by my honour and in your name, they must pass over your bodies, which knowing as I do your patriotism and valour, is equivalent to swearing that they will perish in the attempt."

"Sons of the South, my companions in liberty and danger among whom neither a coward nor a traitor

has ever been found, I summon you to the fight, certain that our burning patriotism will find us all united in the hour of trial."

"Comrades of the Frontier and the Desert, neither you nor I wish for civil war. Our arms are open to receive those who come in the name of concord, but our swords are drawn and our lances in rest to make those who try to stain the sacred soil of Buenos Ayres with blood bite the dust."

Hurrah for Buenos Ayres, Republican institutions and Argentine nationality!
Benito Machado

DECREES
Buenos Ayres, June 8
The Administrator of Custom House Revenue, Don J. L. Amadeo, having abandoned his post, and the business of said department being thereby paralyzed, the Executive decrees that—

Don Palmon Hergo is provisionally named Administrator of Custom House Revenue.
C. TEJEDOR
R. Balbin

The export of comestibles of any kind, or for any destination, is now strictly prohibited.

All the emigrants that may arrive from Europe will be transhipped in the Roads and sent direct to San Fernando or Campana.

Mr. Eggerston, H.M. Charge d'Affaires, and the other members of the Corps Diplomatique, went to Belgrano on Tuesday to remonstrate with the National Government respecting the closing of the port, and the following decrees was the result—

Belgrano, June 8th.
Navy Department.
As it is necessary to organize the enforcement of yesterday's decrees closing the port of Buenos Ayres for import and export, owing to the Government of Buenos Ayres having seized the Custom House, the President of the Republic decrees—

Art. 1. Ten days are hereby allowed for export operations now in progress.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated.

AVELLANEDA,
Zavilla,
Pellegrini,
Cortines.

Major Garay, Collector of Provincial Revenue at Belgrano, San Fernando, San Isidro and Las Conchas, has arrived in town. His house was surrounded by National troops, and he was only allowed to come in after writing a note to Dr. Pellegrini, Minister of War.

In the Provincial Senate on Tuesday, the Committee of Legislation submitted the following Bill.

Art. 1. The tax of 50 per cent imposed by the Education Law on all institutions in favor of religious establishments is hereby reduced to 10 per cent.

Art. 2. Legacies to relatives shall no longer pay the 5 per cent duties. The Bill passed, after a brief debate, by 10 votes to 5.

Three clerks in the Immigration Office have been dismissed for refusing to accompany the National Government to Belgrano.

An official organ of the National Government is now published at Belgrano, Dr. O. V. Andrade editor. Dr. Gregorio Lezama has offered the saloons of the Varieladas Theatre to the new Red Cross Society.

The *Nacion* reports that a wedding in leading Irish circles has been broken off, or postponed, in consequence of the bridegroom espousing the cause of Buenos Ayres in the present struggle.

Don Samuel Molina, Senator to Congress for Catamarca, fell dead suddenly on Monday last while seated at dinner with his family: he had long suffered from heart disease.

The news from Entre Rios is that the National Guard there is being mobilized in all haste. Gen. Ayala is at Nogoya.

Corrientes is also arming, and battalions are gathering in all directions. About 4,000 men are already in the field.

In Mercedes (this province) the mobilization of the National Guard began on Saturday last. The Tiro Nacional was on guard at the barracks. Captain Diaz Arenas has a strong regiment of cavalry. The *Oeste* says there are now 12,000 men under arms in the camp, and that there will be 40,000 in ten days more, all armed with the newest weapons. All the Mercedes troops have Mauser rifles.

The Magellan's Mails

London, 10th May.
Paris, 10th May.
Lisbon, 14th.
Rio, 1st June.

The sub-committee of doctors appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Veli Mohammed, the assassin of Colonel Comeraoff, have reported that he is not, and never was, insane; and their report has been adopted by twenty-two members of the Medical Council. Judgment will be given by the court-martial without delay.

Numbers of Mussulman families are leaving the district of Ensenada, on account of the treatment to which they are there subjected, and are settling in the Dobrukscha.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs that, not only in the press but political circles, the disruption of the Ottoman Empire is discussed as if it were at hand, and an opinion has been expressed that, sooner or later, Constantinople will fall under British dominion.

A conspiracy is reported to have been discovered in Mayari and the neighbourhood, in Cuba. Forty-two persons have been arrested, and are being tried by court-martial.

Every day, our Paris correspondent telegraphs, brings news of fresh strikes in different parts of France. At Boubaix sixty-six factories are closed, and the number of men on strike and out of employment is estimated at 15,000.

Mr. Goschen has written to the Chairman of the Liberal Association of Ripon that he has undertaken to proceed as Special Ambassador to Constantinople for a limited period, his mission being of an honorary and temporary character only, and not of a nature to sever his connection with the city of Ripon.

What was described as 'a national demonstration of women' in favour of women's suffrage was held last night in St. James's Hall, the chair being occupied by Viscountess Herbert. It was estimated that nearly 4,000 women were present. The principal speakers were the chairwoman, Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Becker, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. A. Arnold and Miss Rhoda Garrett.

Last night the first of a series of meetings which it is proposed to hold in the metropolitan constituencies, for the purpose of explaining and popularizing Home Rule principles, was held at the Horns Assembly Rooms, at Kennington; Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., in the chair.

At noon yesterday the immense new docks created at North Woolwich were for the first time flooded from the river Thames. The inaugural ceremony will not take place for some weeks yet.

For the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted to relieve the distress occasioned by the famine now existing in Armenia, Kurdistan, and Persia, a public meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was yesterday held at the Mansion House, when it was decided to raise a fund.

Her Majesty's ship *Silvian* has arrived at Borehaven, Bantry Bay. Commander FitzGeorge reports that no tidings were obtained at the Azores respecting the training ship *Atlantida*.

The indemnities to be paid to Russian merchants under the Berlin Treaty have just been fixed, at Constantinople, at 15 million francs. There is, however, no prospect of this or any other portion of the Porte's debt to Russia being paid.

The evidence on behalf of Sir Thomas Bouch, given at the Board of Trade inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster, was finished yesterday, and the inquiry was again adjourned.

Reference was yesterday made by Lord Justice Brett, in the Court of Appeal, to the case of 'The Queen v. Castro' (the Chairman), Sir John Holker and Sir Harbinger Giffard, who held briefs in the case, having ceased to be law officers of the Crown. It was understood that the case would stand over.

A rule nisi was obtained on the 19th

